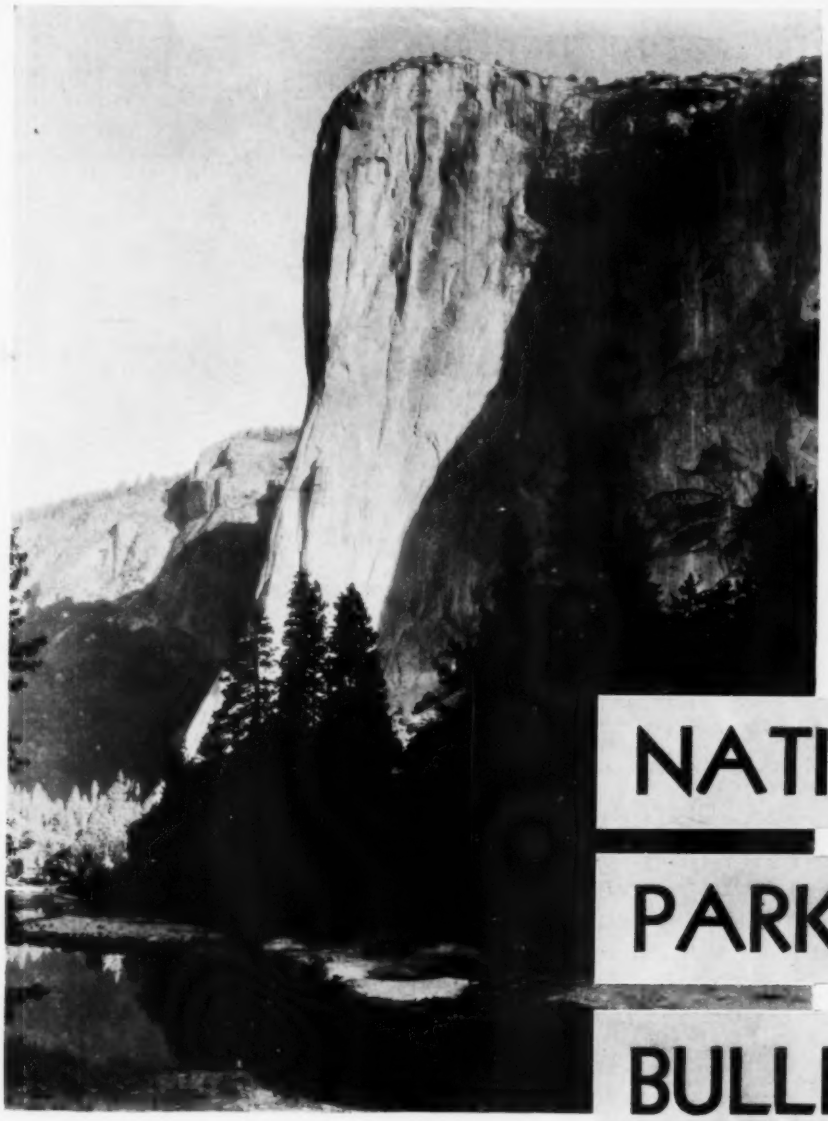


NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

ISSUED TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION
A Private Organization, Nation-Wide, and Non-Political
WASHINGTON, D. C.

in this issue—

The Rocky Mountain Tunnel Threat

VOLUME 13, NO. 63 JUNE, 1937

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION
A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION — NATION-WIDE — NON-POLITICAL

SECOND QUARTER—1937

CONTENTS

Cover—"El Capitan" in the Yosemite National Park—Photograph by George A. Grant. All photographs in this issue (except the "Roseate Spoonbill" on Page 7, by J. J. Carroll) are reproduced through the courtesy of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

The National Parks Bulletin published since 1919. Distributed in the interest of conservationists throughout America. Presenting timely discussions on topics of vital importance for the perpetuation of America's National Primeval Parks as areas of "unmodified natural condition." Address all letters, manuscripts and other communications to the Executive Secretary, National Parks Association, 1624 H Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

SHALL PUBLIC OR PRIVATE INTEREST RULE?

By JAMES A. FOOTE
Executive Secretary, National Parks Association

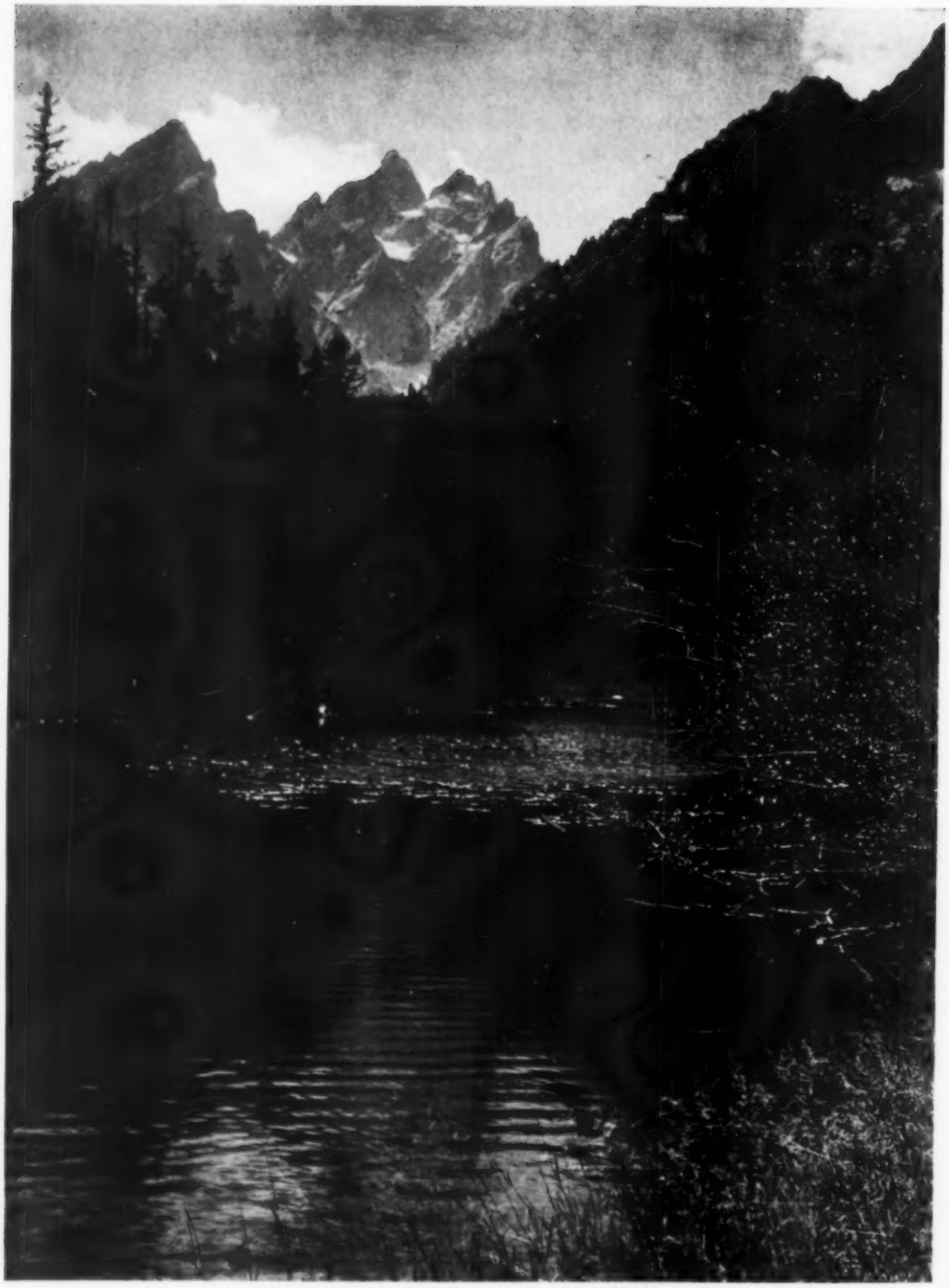
EVER since the creation in 1916 of the National Park System, continuous assaults have been made upon the basic standards which govern the use, administration and development of America's National Primeval Parks.

Private interests seeking the use of park waters for irrigation and hydro-electric power were defeated in their attempts to dam Yellowstone Lake by the strong force of public opinion opposing the project. The Yellowstone fight continued for five years in Congress before it was finally won by those who insisted upon the preservation of park standards. Today, as in 1925, there looms the great possibility that this same lake may be sacrificed to commercialism; that its waters may be transported by tunnel under the Continental Divide to irrigate lands in southeastern Idaho. In the Great Smoky Mountains National Primeval Park, yet to be officially opened, it took the combined efforts of conservationists all over the country to save that region's lofty central ridge, highest east of the Rockies, from an intended skyline drive. In the last session of the 74th Congress the sugar beet industry of Colorado, aided by the Reclamation Bureau, sought to construct an irrigation tunnel through the heart of Rocky Mountain National Park under the Continental Divide. Only a huge protest throughout the Nation finally succeeded in killing this pernicious measure in the closing days of the Congress. And it would seem that, before this present session of Congress is ended, we shall have to fight again to preserve this primeval park from despoilation and with it, *by precedent,* all National Primeval Parks. The question of Jackson Reservoir's inclusion in the Grand Teton National Primeval Park is also apt to arise again, and those who adhere strictly to the principle "that parks must be kept free from all industrial use" are ready to oppose the measure when it appears.

What has already happened in the National Park field is past history. Suffice to say that since the inception of the National Park Service, the policy of prohibiting the use of park waters for commercial and industrial purposes has been successfully upheld. True, Hetch-Hetchy reservoir in Yosemite and two small reservoirs in Glacier were constructed after the formation of the Service, *but they were authorized by Congress before the present policy was put into effect.* The wisdom of prohibiting the use of park waters for commercial purposes has been proven on several occasions, but perhaps never more strikingly than in the case of a reservoir invasion of the northwest boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park in 1924. In this instance, Representative Charles B. Timberlake of Colorado applied to Secretary of the Interior Work for permission to invade the park. The Secretary refused the request on the ground that it was contrary to public policy. Representative Timberlake then secured an Act of Congress cutting out of the park that portion to be invaded by the reservoir, thereby establishing the Congressional precedent for the National Park System today. Now, as in the past, we are again faced with the question of whether this proven policy is to be continued, or a new Congressional precedent established with the inclusion of industrial waters within an existing primeval park.

To most people the question of precedent in Congressional action may mean very little. Unless some actual and unsightly physical disturbance of natural beauty or other primitive values threatens, small attention is generally paid to park legislation—until it is too late.

For matter of record, one need only to consider the situation as to Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska. Congressional action in the last session of Congress opened this monument to mining. During the past year a few prospectors have again entered the area where once before, many years ago, rich deposits were sought in vain. Even Rex Beach, whose enthusiasm for a mining junket to this region caused it to be thrown open to prospecting, is reported to have found nothing of great value as yet. So it would seem that, insofar as immediate physical danger to the monument is concerned, there is little to worry about. But in permitting mining within Glacier Bay Congress established a deadly precedent which must, until repealed, be regarded as applying to all other National Monuments and perhaps to National Parks as well. At this present writing, there has been introduced in Congress a bill "to provide that lands in national game preserves shall be subject to location and prospecting under the United States mining laws." In opposing this measure the National Parks Association has expressed grave concern lest the primeval parks and monuments become the next step in an extended program of prospecting and location. When this happens, and public indignation demands of Congress that the National Primeval Parks be kept free from mining invasion, the precedent that the Glacier Bay situation has set will prove difficult to overcome. The same theory holds true if the Reclamation Bureau succeeds in driving its irri-



MOUNT TEEWINAT, THE GRAND TETON AND MOUNT OWEN
FROM BEAVER DICK LAKE IN GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

gation tunnel through Rocky Mountain National Park. The claim of this Bureau that little, if any, physical damage will be done the park is not entirely the point, but it serves to lull the general public into a state of acceptance of the project. Only when it is too late, only when a similar project is sought in Yellowstone will the power of an established precedent be felt. Leading conservation organizations and the National Park Service realize this and will continue in their efforts to apprise the public of the dangers that would accrue from the passage of any bill authorizing the location of an irrigation tunnel through Rocky Mountain National Park.

The seriousness of the Jackson Reservoir matter is not to be gleaned from any superficial glance at the problem; for, if the proponents of this plan to include this reservoir in a National Primeval Park are successful, the attendant precedent will be felt throughout the entire park system. The plan, as outlined in the Carey bill of the last Congress, calls for the following additions to Grand Teton National Primeval Park: Jackson Lake Reservoir; two smaller reservoirs to the east of Jackson Reservoir now being used for irrigation purposes; semi-desert lands lying to the east of the Snake River and Jackson Reservoir, and used for livestock driveways; and feeding grounds of the southern elk herd at present owned by the Biological Survey.

With respect to the inclusion of the commercial waters—Jackson, Emma Matilda, and Two Ocean Reservoirs—it is immediately apparent that a basic park standard and the accepted public policy will be scrapped in favor of a new Congressional precedent that will permit a reservoir invasion of a primeval park. This in itself is bad enough, but when it is considered that in establishing such a precedent Congress must then give to Colorado and Idaho what it grants Wyoming, the teeth in the arguments against the construction of the Rocky Mountain irrigation tunnel and the possible damming of Yellowstone Lake are pulled.

In nearly every case, as in the Jackson Reservoir controversy, an alternative course is available that would mean the preservation of the whole primeval park system. It remains to be seen whether those promoting this plan will be willing to ask Congress for a law that will give them permanent control without technical ownership, for upon the question of technical ownership hinges the possible establishment of a new precedent to guide future Congressional action in all the primeval parks. Proponents of the plan for Park Service ownership of Jackson Reservoir rest their case primarily on two points: (1) outright ownership will give the Service control of the water level of the Reservoir; (2) Park Service ownership will insure against any building on the shores of the lake by virtue of lease to private individuals from the Forest Service which now owns these areas.

The answer to these two contentions is that a simple act of Congress can safeguard both water level and shores, while retaining the existing jurisdiction of the Reclamation and Forest Services.

The inclusion of lands to the east of Jackson Reservoir and of the Snake River, which the proposed additions to Grand Teton call for, would include the areas presently controlled by the Biological Survey, the Forest Service, and the state of Wyoming. These are now used in part for the protection and management of the southern elk herd. The addition of another federal agency to the existing efficient program for the welfare of these animals would undoubtedly cause complications from which the elk alone would suffer. This purely game management problem might better be left to the agencies best equipped to handle it.

It must be considered also with respect to the lands east the the Snake River now owned by the Forest Service, the Snake River Land Company and private interests, that the present livestock driveways, with grazing privileges, and the right-of-way for timber hauling will necessarily have to be continued after these lands are added to Grand Teton park. Indeed, the Carey bill provided for the continuation of these economic uses because there is no other way out for either livestock or forest products. And as for grazing privileges, should they become a part of Grand Teton, how can Congress justly deny them to those seeking them in other national primeval parks?

In a recent editorial in the New York Herald Tribune (March 19, 1937), entitled "Completing the National Parks," the writer, among other things, suggests that the whole Jackson Hole district might profitably be added to Grand Teton National Park. This, of course, means Jackson Reservoir as well. It is quite evident from this that little, if any, thought was given to the question of policy. Forsaking entirely the major premise "that parks must be kept free from all industrial use * * *" it would appear that small heed had been paid the consequences of Jackson Reservoir's inclusion within the park. In this particular case, the consequences would be the establishment of a new and dangerous precedent, one which might ultimately open up all National Primeval Parks to industrial and commercial invasion.

It is the policy rather than the project that must be emphasized—not only in the Jackson Reservoir and Rocky Mountain situations but in all similar situations as well. To forsake the principles so laboriously and painstakingly built up by Stephen Mather would be to strike a blow at America's National Primeval Park System from which it could never recover. Present needs, present desires, should be administered with an eye to the future, that this heritage of primeval beauty, which we of today so greatly enjoy, may prove Creation's gift to infinite time.

THE BIRD LIFE OF THE PROPOSED EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

By ROBERT P. ALLEN
Sanctuary Director, National Association of Audubon Societies

For nearly forty years and with the loss of two wardens killed in performance of their duty, the National Association of Audubon Societies has been guarding the bird rookeries and roosts of the proposed park area. The National Parks Association is happy for the opportunity to present to readers of its BULLETIN *the following article by Mr. Allen.*

ONE evening in June I sat on the deck of a boat anchored off a typical mangrove key on the southwest coast of Florida. Since late afternoon long lines of white ibises had been pouring into the key from the feeding grounds. As one and then two hours passed these flights continued, the multitudes in each flock increasing as darkness approached. Far to the eastward over the mouth of Chatham River successives waves of ibises could be seen, the long lines reaching so far across the sky that the extreme tips of each flock appeared to touch the low mainland on the one hand and the distant rim of the Gulf on the other. As one line of birds reached the roosting key others appeared over the tops of the mangrove to eastward. There seemed no end to their incredible numbers!

The vast flocks of white ibises in these south Florida roosts are among the most breath-taking spectacles that Nature has reserved for present day appreciation. The simple beauty and power of these swift-winged, grotesquely handsome creatures, when observed in great flocks, places them beside snow-mantled peaks, towering waterfalls and other natural treasures in their wide appeal and high inspirational value. Watch the long streamers move across a darkening tropical sky and see that they are made up of vital, living units—each one a bird. Attempt to count them as their headlong flight carries them by overhead. One hundred, five hundred, one thousand! Two thousand in a single minute! Ten thousand birds winging swiftly across the space between mainland and key in a five minute interval! As many as fifty and seventy-five thousand ibises crowding every available perch on the key for the duration of a single night.

Often their arrival at the key is accompanied by an aerial display that may well prove the highlight of your Florida trip. If a brisk wind is striking against the roosting key, sending off an upward draft, the birds come in high with their usual rapid wing beat, circle to a sudden stop directly over the roosting area they have chosen, and then plummet in graceful spirals, dropping out of sight among the thick foliage of the mangroves almost before the spectator is aware of their disappearance.

It is during the summer and early fall months that the great bird roosts are inhabited along the Gulf front of the proposed Everglades Park area, where the white ibis and many other bird species gather on these amazing concentrations. Other birds besides the white ibis occur in large numbers, including the Louisiana heron, snowy egret, American egret and wood ibis. Occasionally, roosts contain little blue herons, as well as both black-crowned and yellow-crowned night herons, brown pelicans, cormorants and darting, reptile-like water-turkeys.

In the late autumn the coastal roots scatter and the birds are then found in smaller groups inland along the many deep, swift-flowing rivers that penetrate this part of the Florida coast between Everglades and Cape Sable. Nesting in the vast rookeries begins as early as January, but the height of the season within the park area is usually reached sometime in April.

Unquestionably, the wading birds of south Florida are its greatest wildlife attraction, but at all times of the year there is an abundance of small bird life that can be matched in but few parts of the United States. In less than six months recently one of the Audubon Association wardens, who is also a competent ornithologist, listed 168 species of birds in the region from Everglades to Flamingo. These included such comparative rarities for the region as the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher and Lark Sparrow, in addition to several records of the Short-tailed Hawk, which has been observed in this country by few ornithologists.

Probably the most interesting and even the most typical bird in all south Florida, and in the park area itself, is the roseate spoonbill. The spoonbill would be an appropriate emblem for the Everglades Park, far more so than the flamingo, which only occurs in this region as an occasional visitor and is not properly considered a native species. Due to the wilderness character of that portion of the park region between Cape Sable and Seven Palm Lake the colorful spoonbill has survived as a nesting species on the Florida peninsula. Much persecuted in former times this bird is very shy and secretive so that its habits and nesting places are learned with difficulty. Laws and warden protection have helped

to increase its numbers in Florida, but these efforts would have been to no avail, had it not been for the wild, impenetrable mangrove jungles "back of" Cape Sable, in the park area.

If the park is established visitors will doubtless travel through its many fascinating waterways seated on top of large shallow-draft boats, in charge of a ranger-naturalist. These visitors will witness a panorama of concentrated bird life that is peculiar to this region — the only really tropical part of the United States. They will see little in the way of mammal life; a deer now and then, a raccoon scurrying up a tree trunk. With good luck they may happen upon the rare manatee or seacow that still exists in small numbers within this region. In all the rivers alligators are still common. But the birds will be the outstanding attraction. And in this part of the world one season is almost as interesting as any other, so far as an abundance and variety of bird life is concerned.

The visitor to the Everglades Park will not have to wait until spring to see egrets and herons on their nests, or feeding their vociferous offspring. On at least one mangrove key along the southwest coast snowy egrets and Louisiana herons nest in practically every month of the year. Thus, in a sense, it is always spring within the limits of the proposed Everglades Park.

Eagles and kites, in addition to the more numerous species of hawks, abound in this region. Its primeval character discloses only small evidence of man's interference with Nature's logical, well compensated plan. As a boat winds slowly up one of the coastal rivers towards the edge of the sawgrass, it is not unusual during the spring and early summer to see in one day as many as six or eight graceful swallow-tailed kites. These handsome birds often fly along close to the tops of the trees that line the river banks, and frequently one will accompany a cruising boat for several miles, to the delight of all appreciative eyes. At night the familiar note of the barred owl is heard on every hand, as this amusing species is extremely numerous in the area. The most abundant nesting hawk is the red-shouldered, but in winter there are wintering sparrow and marsh hawks scattered in considerable numbers over this entire region.

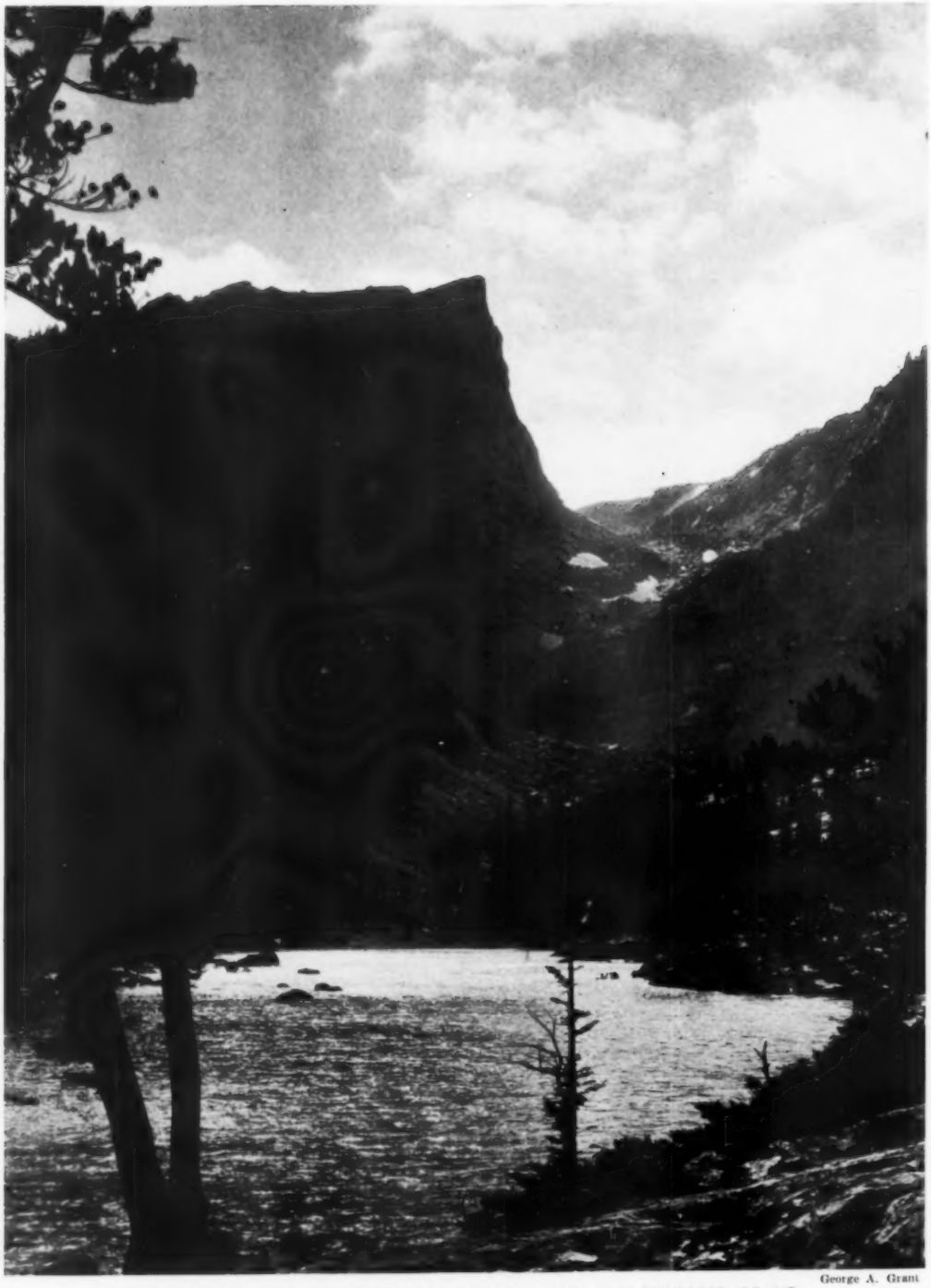
One must not overlook Florida Bay with its many keys. This is an indispensable sector of the proposed park, including as it does types of country that are quite as unique as the mangrove coast to westward. This means that some of the wildlife is equally unusual. The great white heron, currently threatened with extinction, the roseate spoonbill, and the lovely white-crowned pigeon all nest within this territory. Here, too, come the occasional flamingo flocks wanderers from breeding colonies in the Bahamas, or the Greater Antilles. Other interesting bird species found on the keys include the Key West vireo, black-whiskered vireo, Maynard's red-wing, Maynard's cuckoo and the gray kingbird. (*Continued on page* 15)

J. J. Carroll

George A. Grant

ABOVE: THE ROSEATE SPOONBILL

BELOW: MOSS COVERED TREES OF THE EVERGLADES



George A. Grant

DREAM LAKE AND HALLETT'S PEAK—LOCATED OVER THE PROPOSED GRAND LAKE DIVERSION TUNNEL THROUGH ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

THIS AND 20 OTHER LAKES THREATENED BY DRAINAGE IF TUNNEL IS CONSTRUCTED!

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TUNNEL THREAT

EDITORIAL

THE Reclamation Bureau, seeking to win public approval, has issued a comprehensive report of their latest plan to tunnel Rocky Mountain National Park. Officially this plan for irrigation and power development is known as the Colorado-Big Thompson Diversion Project. Careful study of the plan reveals that it is practically identical with the one proposed last year, which a tremendous nation-wide protest succeeded in defeating in the closing days of the 74th Congress.

The new project calls for expenditures amounting to forty-four million dollars, a considerable increase over last year's estimate, and is for the purpose of diverting water from the headwaters of the Colorado River into three tributaries of the South Platte River on the eastern slope in Colorado. The project proposes, by a series of diversion ditches, dams, and reservoirs, to impound slightly over four hundred thousand acre feet of water on the western slope just outside the boundaries of Rocky Mountain Park. This water would then be pumped into Shadow Mountain Reservoir which is connected with Grand Lake. Water from Grand Lake would then drain through the tunnel under the park and the continental divide. On the east slope the water would pass through a power plant and by means of a complicated series of ditches it would be delivered to several reservoirs in the foothills.

The west portal of the tunnel is planned several hundred feet outside the boundary of the National Park. The east portal is planned just outside the present park boundary but within an area authorized by Congress in 1930 for addition to the park. This area, known as the Wind River Basin, has long been recognized, both nationally and locally, as a desirable addition to the Park. Likewise, a portion of Grand Lake was authorized for addition to the park by Congress in 1930.

To the casual observer, it might appear that this construction involves little or no direct damage to Rocky Mountain Park. Such, however, is not the case, for the project involves the possibility of doing serious damage directly and indirectly to the park. An examination of the project and its relation to the park brings to light a number of ways in which the natural landscape and primeval character of the park will be damaged by this construction. It is known that considerable unstable ground in the form of shear zones, will be encountered in driving the bore. The tapping of this unstable earth and the attendant blasting will, according to geologists, probably affect the water table of the surface above, and, in addition, it will probably affect adjacent streams and may lower or totally drain the alpine lakes over this unstable ground. Twenty-three of the park lakes are located near the bore. These alpine lakes are a vital part of the park picture, and it was to preserve such scenic features that the park was originally established by the Federal Government.

Engineers are not in agreement as to a method of ventilating the tunnel during construction. Several experts on the matter maintain that intermediate shafts or a twin bore with cross-overs, will be necessary to meet the ventilation problem. If it becomes necessary to sink intermediate shafts, several areas of the utmost importance to the park would be absolutely ruined. It is our understanding at this time that backers of this project are in no position to say what method of ventilation will be used. Construction of shafts will involve road construction through the park to the shaft site, construction camps at the site and disposing of debris from the shafts on some of the choicest areas in the park.

The plans for construction of the tunnel call for camouflaging the obnoxious debris dumps at the tunnel portals by terracing and planting with evergreen trees, or using the debris to fill up low areas and render these areas suitable for the building of summer homes. Due to the rocky nature of this material it is readily apparent that such a scheme will be ineffective. Top soil to cover the debris and fill the voids in the dumps is not available unless hauled from considerable distance at an expense that would be prohibitive.

Grand Lake is the largest natural body of water in Colorado, and the enlarging of the lake by Shadow Mountain Reservoir will alter the west shoreline of the lake and merge it with the artificial Shadow Mountain Reservoir. This enlargement, together with the construction of the tunnel at the eastern shore of the lake, will destroy the natural beauty and appeal of the lake and the area.

Of prime importance is the effect this tunnel will have upon the approaches to the national park. The scenic qualites and natural landscape of the approaches will be entirely altered by this construction. The only highways leading to the park will

pass through a maze of high tension power transmission lines, flumes, open ditches, dried up stream beds, reservoirs, siphons, and kindred irrigation and power developments. Estes Park and Grand Lake, the two entrances to the park, will be the scenes of construction activity and camps for four or five years and legitimate park uses will be greatly interfered with during that time.

A general impression exists that this project affords the only means of getting additional irrigation waters to Colorado's entire eastern slope. As a matter of fact, this diversion, or one immediately to the south and outside Rocky Mountain National Park, would provide a means to divert water into the Big Thompson area from the Colorado Basin. This project is only one of four schemes now under consideration to pierce the continental divide with diversion tunnels to bring more water to the State's eastern slope in addition to that already diverted by the Moffat and Busk-Ivanhoe tunnels and seven diversion ditches through passes on the continental divide. One tunnel diversion from the headwaters of the North Platte River and one ditch diversion from the Colorado River now serve the Big Thompson area.

Much has been said about the Proviso included in the act establishing Rocky Mountain Park which authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to enter the park in connection with the construction of a Government irrigation project. This wording in the establishing act was provided by Secretary Lane because certain lands around Grand Lake had been withdrawn in 1904 for use in connection with the proposed Grand River project on the western slope. Plans to use Grand Lake for this project were abandoned in 1921, rendering the application of the clause to this project inoperative. Its reason no longer exists. It should also be pointed out at this time that the act establishing the park stipulates that no irrigation or power projects shall be constructed within the park except "whenever consistent with the primary purposes of the park."

Investigation reveals that the entire urban and rural portion of the area to which this water is to be diverted, amounts to approximately 175,000 persons. In 1936 alone, Rocky Mountain Park was visited by 550,300 people and since its establishment in 1915, it has had a total of 5,228,980 visitors.

Those who are familiar with this section of Colorado believe that this tunnel could be constructed by another route south and outside of the park. The use of this route would eliminate any possibility of damage to the national park, preserve Grand Lake, and although it would call for some revision of ditches and reservoirs, could still serve the territory to which it is proposed to divert this water. The engineers who have just completed the recent report dismiss this route on the grounds that it would involve additional construction expense and would not offer the desirable power sites that are to be found on the route through the national park. Before further steps are taken to press the Grand Lake diversion tunnel, exhaustive studies should be made of the alternate route to the south of the park to determine its exact possibilities and construction costs.

The implications involved and the precedent that would be established should this irrigation and power project be authorized for construction through Rocky Mountain National Park are very real and vital. It is now definitely known that the Colorado-Big Thompson Diversion Project will be destructive directly and indirectly to some of the very values which Rocky Mountain Park was created to protect and preserve. The precedent set, if this exploitation is permitted, will endanger the country's entire national park system. Those backing the project have recognized these facts and have attempted to minimize the damage by camouflaging the debris and similar concessions. Friends of the park realized from the start that it was impossible to carry out this construction in a manner compatible with the preservation of the natural landscape and primeval character of the area, and while it may be admitted additional water is necessary for irrigation purposes on the eastern slope, the diversion tunnel should not be constructed to the detriment of Rocky Mountain Park when it is possible to secure the water through an alternate route.

RESOLUTION

"The National Parks Association in its annual meeting on May 14, 1937, noting the recommendation of the Reclamation Service that an irrigation tunnel and conduit be constructed under the Rocky Mountain National Park, hereby records its opposition to the proposition for the following reasons:

1. Use of this park for commercial purposes would create a precedent in defiance of the standards which have been set up by Congress during the past twenty years and lay the National Park System open to economic exploitation.

2. We are convinced that construction of the proposed tunnel and conduit is bound to alter natural conditions on the surface in the vicinity and to impair or destroy the primitive values of the Park.

3. Other routes are known to be available which can be used without endangering the Park.

We call upon all agencies concerned with the protection of our unique system of National Parks to unite in firm opposition to the threat to Rocky Mountain National Park and through it to the entire system."

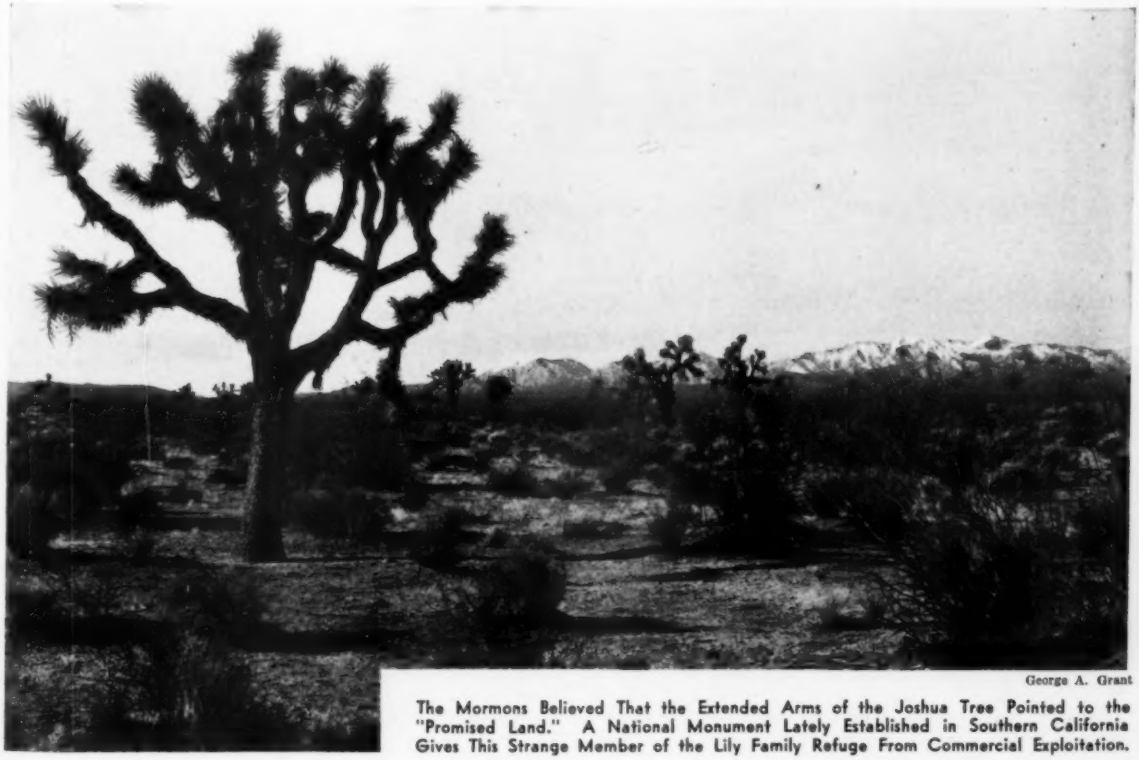
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AS WILDLIFE HABITATS

By VICTOR H. CAHALANE
Wildlife Division, National Park Service

AT THE TIME that Geronimo stopped yawning and went on the warpath to avenge the murder of his family by an irresponsible governor of a Mexican state, the San Simon Valley of the Territory of New Mexico was a waving expanse of grass, belly-deep on the antelope that fed from it. Cattlemen ambitiously estimated the number of cattle it would support, but, sensibly, did not test their theories. Too many white men's scalps were going into the Mogollons, the Hatchets and the Chiricahuas. But eventually the last Apaches surrendered. Cows flooded into the San Simon in droves and in a decade the rich stands of grama grass were a memory. Weeds took its place and erosion cut into the valley. The grass grew in small tufts, too few and too short to fuel a cow from forage to water and from water back to forage. Turkey vultures were much more abundant than eagles. The antelope were gone. San Simon Wash had become a tragic example of land misuse. Elsewhere over the West the story, in a lesser degree, was the same. Throughout the United States the areas where plants and animals remained in their original state were rapidly shrinking and disappearing.

Early in the present century the meaning of this destruction of wildlife and its habitats was realized by a few enlightened individuals and legislation was passed to make possible the salvage of some remnants. Federal and State wildlife refuges and game preserves were established. National Parks provided places where the entire environment could be protected, but, since the parks could include *only* territory of scenic importance, a new instrument was welcomed.

In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt approved an act for the preservation of American antiquities. Section 2 of this Act authorized the President "to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks,



George A. Grant

The Mormons Believed That the Extended Arms of the Joshua Tree Pointed to the "Promised Land." A National Monument Lately Established in Southern California Gives This Strange Member of the Lily Family Refuge From Commercial Exploitation.

historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments." The administration of all national monuments was placed under the National Park Service in 1933. This allowed the addition to the System of areas representative of various ecological associations and important for wildlife.

During the past six years, examinations have been made of a large number of areas valuable for wildlife protection and of great scientific interest. A relatively small number have met the requirements of the administering agency and the President has been, or will be, requested to give them official status. This account of recent progress in the national monument program is, of course, entirely aside from the acquisition agenda of proposed national parks.

An area recently transferred from the proposed list to official status is the Joshua Tree National Monument, containing approximately 1,300 square miles, situated in and south of the Mojave Desert in southern California. One of the most spectacular floral features of our western deserts is the rare and rapidly diminishing Joshua Tree. Commercial use for the manufacture of surgical splints, protectors for fruit trees, and even fuel is threatening its existence. Other rare and beautiful desert flora also are native to the section. A few bighorn inhabit the mountains. Other mammal species are more common, but the adaptations that enable them to survive intensely arid conditions make them always interesting. There is a typically desert bird population, similar to that of southern Arizona. The visitor who can endure the summer heat may see, among others, the Gambel quail, vermilion flycatcher, Costa hummingbird, and Scott oriole. In its desert range the last named species invariably nests in Joshua Trees or other yuccas, or in palms.

Lying along the Mexican border southeast of Yuma, Arizona, an area of 564 square miles has been proclaimed as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. This is part of a much larger area extending to the north and west, involving approximately 2,400 square miles, exclusive of the Monument, which is to be recommended by the Bureau of Biological Survey for establishment as a wildlife refuge, principally to protect the Gaillard bighorn. The primary purpose of the monument is to preserve a unique sample of desert; the desert as an organic entity, a living structure of scientific and historic value. One of the outstanding plant species of this region is the organ pipe cactus, the second largest and most spectacular form of cactus in the United States.

The bird life is representative of our Lower Sonoran deserts. Of special interest are the Arizona

George A. Grant

ORGAN PIPES OF THE DESERT—PROTECTED IN THE ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA

cardinals, which are numerous in the Bates Well area in the northwestern portion of the proposed Monument. Three Audubon caracaras were seen by a Service observer within a short space of time. Golden eagles frequent the mountains and Gambel quail are found on the desert floor sometimes at considerable distances from water.

Bighorn are found thinly scattered throughout the mountains within the proposed monument and also in the adjacent ranges. The deer may be of either one or two species, or possibly both, as the area is included within the range of both the burro deer and the Mexican mule deer. Two or three small bands of antelope still exist in the locality and it is possible that both the American and Mexican forms are present. The Sonoran peccary and New Mexico desert fox are reported common.

Proposed for national monument status are three areas scattered between southwestern Arizona and central South Dakota. Immediately east of the Colorado River and northeast of Yuma, Arizona, is the proposed Kofa Mountains National Monument, recommended to cover an area of 324 square miles. Entirely surrounding it is an area of some 4,000 square miles being proposed by the Bureau of Biological Survey for establishment as a wildlife refuge to protect the bighorn. Although the proposed Monument will fill an important gap in the completion of the entire biotic unit, an important purpose is the preservation of the native Arizona palms (or, more properly, Washington palms) which grow in limited numbers in the Kofa and Castle Dome Mountains. Here they have a setting of more rugged, picturesque scenery than have the palms in other parts of the southwest. At present these rare plants are subject to considerable destruction by collectors and the general public. Be-

cause its scientific value is greater than the recreational interest, the area will have a minimum of developments in the way of roads and tourist accommodations. The bird list is unfortunately limited but includes Gambel quail, northern cactus wren, and roadrunner. Bighorn are rather common throughout the Kofa Mountains and are present in small numbers west to the Colorado River and in the Castle Dome range to the south. The desert mule deer are common but not abundant.

It may be mentioned at this point that the Zion National Monument, including Kolob Canyon, with an area of 77 square miles, has recently been proclaimed. This is practically an extension to Zion National Park, being contiguous with the latter on its northwestern boundary.

In east central Utah lies the highly scenic area sometimes known as Wayne Wonderland and proposed for designation as the Capitol Reef National Monument, covering 65 square miles. The Reef is a great geological fold of red and white sandstone, through which runs the narrow vertical-sided canyon of the Fremont River, or, as originally named by the Powell Expedition, "The Dirty Devil."

The mammals include deer, bobcats, and coyotes, and a bighorn is occasionally seen; but domestic sheep are believed to be an effective check on the population of the wild species.

The proposed Bedlands National Monument in southern South Dakota will have an area of approximately 313 square miles. This section of spectacularly eroded country is noted in paleontology as the "type locality" of the White River age of the middle and lower Oligocene epoch. It is well known as the source of the most famous deposits of fossil mammals of North America. Sufficient grazing land outside the Badlands proper is to be included within the boundaries to maintain herds of bison and antelope. These species, as well as the Audubon bighorn, were once common in this region but the latter is unfortunately extinct.

Bird life is abundant and varied as the ranges of many eastern and western forms overlap here. The White River just outside the proposed southern boundary is the resting place during migration season of numerous waterfowl. Among the most interesting or common birds are the greater prairie chicken, Franklin gull, and northern flicker. The latter record, an exceptional one, was made by Merritt Carey and illustrates the range of an eastern species overlapping that of the western form. The whitethroated swift, McCown longspur and many northern plains species are abundant.

As with existing national parks and monuments, these areas, as established, will be absolute sanctuaries for all forms of animal and plant life. They will afford refuge not only for mammals but for birds of prey during the nesting season. The large size of these monuments may even make them of some value to migratory bird species, for the life zones included range from Transition to Lower Sonoran, through 12 degrees of latitude. They will present primeval pictures of the original life of the various regions and will be invaluable outdoor reservoirs for the observations of biologists. From these reservoirs game and other species of animals will restock the surrounding country, but it is as restorations of the primitive that all of these areas will be unique.

George A. Grant

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF TIMBER TOPS IN THE KOLOB CANYON

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N.P.A.

Report of the Executive Secretary

ON May 14, 1937, the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association met for their annual meeting at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Following luncheon and before the business matters of the Association were discussed, the following Trustees were reelected,—Dr. Truman Abbe, Washington, at large; Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, Worcester, Mass., at large; Mrs. H. G. Bogart, Akron, Colo., as representative of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Morse A. Cartwright, New York City, as representative of the American Association for Adult Education; Dr. James McKeen Cattell, Garrison, N. Y., as representative of the National Academy of Sciences; Joshua Evans, Jr., Washington, at large; Francis M. Goodwin, Washington, at large; Walter Bruce Howe, Washington, at large; Dr. Remington Kellogg, Washington, as representative of the American Society of Mammologists; Dr. Charles Riborg Mann, Washington, as representative of the American Council on Education; William P. Wharton, Groton, Mass., as representative of the American Forestry Association and chairman of the Executive Committee; Dr. Theodore S. Palmer, Washington, D. C., as representative of American Ornithologists' Union.

Following the reelection of the trustees named above, eight new members were nominated and elected to the Board of Trustees:

COLONEL JOSEPH HYDE PRATT of Chapel Hill, N. C., as trustee at large and member of the Executive Committee. For more than a third of a century, Colonel Pratt has been one of the nation's leading conservationists. At present he is chairman of the Executive Committees of the Southern Forestry Congress, the North Carolina Forestry Association, and the Appalachian Forest Research Council; member of the Board of Directors of the American Forestry Association, Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Geographic Society.

MR. F. S. LODGE of Washington, D. C., as trustee at large, is well known for his splendid work as Director of the Illinois Audubon Society, member of the Executive and the Publication Committees of that organization, and for his contribution to the work of the Izaak Walton League of America.

DR. JOHN P. BUWALDA of the California Institute of Technology, as trustee at large. Dr. Buwalda has long been actively identified with the National Park field as a member of the Federal Board of Advisers on Yosemite National Park; associate geologist U. S. Geological Survey; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Geological Society of America.

DR. WILLIAM S. COOPER of the University of Minnesota, as trustee at large, has already rendered great service to the Association as chairman of the Inter-Association Committee on Glacier Bay, appointed by President Wharton last summer to study the Glacier Bay situation. Dr. Cooper is also a member of the Executive Committee and former president of the Ecological Society of America; Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Botanical Society of America.

DR. HUBERT ERNEST GREGORY of Honolulu, T. H., as representative of the Geological Society of America. Dr. Gregory, present Director of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, has for long been closely identified with the National Park field,—geologist of the United States Geological Survey; associate editor of the American Joural of Science; Fellow in the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Geographers.

MR. ERNEST A. PREBLE of Washington, D. C., as representative of the American Nature Association. At present Mr. Preble is Associate Editor of Nature Magazine. For more than thirty years he served with the United States Biological Survey. A ranking naturalist, he is a member of the American Ornithologists' Union and the American Society of Mammalogists.

DR. W. T. SWINGLE of Washington, D. C., as representative of the Botanical Society of America is well known throughout this country and abroad for his work in the field of agriculture and botany. Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of botanical (*Continued on page* 15)

OFFICERS ELECTED 1937-38

William P. Wharton
President

Henry Baldwin Ward
Vice-President

Albert W. Atwood
Secretary

Joshua Evans, Jr.
Treasurer

Robert Sterling Yard
Editor of Publications

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Francis M. Goodwin
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Henry Baldwin Ward
Robert Sterling Yard

WILL THE STATES CONTROL GREAT SMOKY?

By ROBERT STERLING YARD

ONE of the most dramatic spots in Great Smoky Mountains National Park is again seriously threatened with misrepresentation of nature's purpose in its creation, and destruction of its consistent quality of beauty. This time, according to the Knoxville Journal, the Governor and high city officials are urging Congress to turn Cades Cove into a pleasure pond. They talk of a dam sixty feet high and a "lake" for boating and fishing.

I do not know how often this scheme has been promoted. The first time I heard it was before a dollar had been raised to buy the lands now constituting the national park. Descending through fine primeval forests, I exclaimed over a long flat bottom land suggesting a former lake. "Cades Cove," announced my conductor. "There's talk of restoring the lake so there'll be fishing."

But it never had been a lake, geologists promptly told us. Instead, there was an overthrust as in Glacier National Park, strata of inconceivable geologic age on the surface above younger strata. The beautiful deep flats were farmed when we saw them by neighboring mountaineers, but naturalists said they would quickly return to their original grasses.

Again and again since have local boating and fishing boosters urged this dam. Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, refused flatly to violate nature's purpose in this valley of stirring aspect. Horace M. Albright, his successor, assured me personally that he would promote it during his time in office. Arno B. Cammerer definitely refused the boaters and fishers who greeted his administration with arguments, and will now, we are confident, refuse the appeal to state politics.

I am fairly sure that this reservoir will never be constructed, but we must not relax vigilance for a few years to come. As Great Smoky Mountains National Park becomes known nationally, it will drop its localism. National sentiment will in time protect it. Imagine California demanding a fish pond in Yosemite, or Wyoming wanting to dam the Firehole River for a row-boat concession.

ANNUAL MEETING

(*Continued from page* 14)

and agricultural societies of many foreign countries; honorary life member of National Geographic Society.

MR. WALTER V. WOEHLKE of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., as trustee at large. Mr. Woehlke is at present Assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He has recently completed a year and a half of service as Principal Conservationist, Soil Concervation Service.

The business meeting of the Association, following the annual reports of the President, the Treasurer and the Executive Secretary, dwelt chiefly with discussion of the following legislation:

S. 1227—To provide that land in national game preserves shall be subject to prospecting and location under United States mining laws. This bill awaits a hearing before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining and a similar bill, H. R. 4593, awaits a hearing before the House Committee on Mines and Mining. The Association has placed with the chairman and the individual members of each of these committees its protest against this bill on the ground that it will create a precedent for future Congressional action along similar lines in national parks and monuments.

H. R. 4727—The so-called Wallgren Bill to establish the Mount Olympus National Park in the State of Washington. This bill awaits a hearing before the House Committee on Public Lands.

BIRD LIFE OF EVERGLADES

(*Continued from page 7*)

During the winter there are large concentrations of waterfowl offshore and in some of the larger inland lakes or bays within the region. Each year there is also a winter flock or two of white pelicans that wanders to this distant wintering ground for some reason known only to the white pelican. The man-of-war bird is likewise an added attraction. It has never nested within the United States, but flocks of several hundreds may be seen in the keys and along the southwest coast, where they roost in compact groups, and may be observed soaring the upper air strata on magnificent wings.

Even the most unobservant person cannot go to *Florida* and not see *birds*. There is a definite synonymy in these two words! But birds are one's life and breath in the wilderness area embraced by the proposed Everglades National Park. If you would simply see birds, go to Florida by all means. But if you would see our most colorful and exciting birds in great roosting flocks, in vast rookeries or along miles of spectacular flyways, go to that corner of the Florida peninsula included within the proposed park boundaries.

THIS YEAR IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

OPENING AND CLOSING DATES

ACADIA, MAINE ..... **Open all year**
SUMMER SEASON ..... **June 15-October 15**

BRYCE CANYON, UTAH ..... **Early Spring-Late Fall**
RAIL TOURISTS ..... **June 1-September 30**
LODGES ..... **Late May-September 30**
CABIN CAMP ..... **May 1-Late October**

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, NEW MEXICO **Open all year**
(No overnight accommodations at park. Same may be had in City of Carlsbad, N. Mex.; or El Paso, Texas, and other nearby points.)

CRATER LAKE, OREGON ..... **Open all year**
ACCOMMODATIONS AVAILABLE **June 15-September 20**

GENERAL GRANT, CALIFORNIA ..... **Open all year**
(Accommodations available all year.)

GLACIER, MONTANA ..... **June 15-September 15**
HIGH MOUNTAIN CHALETS, CAMPS AND EXTENDED SADDLE HORSE TRIPS AVAILABLE ..... **July 1-August 31**

GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA, (South Rim) **Open all year**

GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA (North Rim)
Lodge only ..... **May 30-September 30**
Cafeteria and Cabins, approximately ... **May 15-October 31**

GRAND TETON, WYOMING, ... **June 1-October 15**
RAIL TOURISTS ..... **June 20-September 15**

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN. **Open all year**

HAWAII, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS ..... **Open all year**

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS ..... **Open all year**

LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIFORNIA ... **June 1-Sept. 15**

MESA VERDE, COLORADO ..... **May 15-October 15**
RAIL TOURISTS ..... **June 15-September 15**
LODGE ..... **June 15-September 15**
INFORMAL ACCOMMODATIONS ... **May 15-June 14 and September 16-October 15**

MOUNT McKINLEY, ALASKA ... **June 10-September 15**

MOUNT RAINIER, WASHINGTON ..... **Open all year**
PARADISE INN ..... **June 26-September 6**
LODGE ACCOMMODATIONS:
LONGMIRE AND PARADISE ..... **Available all year**
YAKIMA PARK ..... **About June 20-October 15**
OHANAPECOSH HOT SPRINGS ... **June 15-September 15**

PLATT, OKLAHOMA ..... **Open all year**
(Overnight accommodations in City of Sulphur, Oklahoma.)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLORADO ..... **Open all year**
SUMMER SEASON ..... **June 15-September 20**
Winter accommodations (Hotel) are available in the village of Estes Park, Colorado.

SEQUOIA, CALIFORNIA ..... **Open all year**
(Accommodations available all year.)

SHENANDOAH, VIRGINIA ..... **Open all year**

WIND CAVE, SOUTH DAKOTA ..... **Open all year**
SUMMER SEASON ..... **June 1-September 20**
(Overnight accommodations at Hot Springs, South Dakota.)

YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING ..... **June 1-September 30**
RAIL TOURISTS ..... **June 20-September 9**
HOTELS OPEN ..... **June 20-September 12**
(with exception of Lake Hotel, which will open July 1.)
LODGES OPEN ..... **June 20-September 8**
INFORMAL ACCOMMODATIONS ... **May 15-June 20 and**
(North and West gates open to motorists beginning May 15.) **September 13—to close of park by weather conditions**

YOSEMITE, CALIFORNIA ..... **Open all year**

ZION, UTAH ..... **Open all year**
RAIL TOURISTS SCHEDULED SERVICE— **June 1-September 30**
RAIL TOURISTS UNSCHEDULED SERVICE— **Remainder of year**
LODGE OPEN ..... **Late May-September 30**
CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS ..... **Available all year**

BOOK LIST - NATIONAL PARKS • RECREATION WILDLIFE • TREES • FLOWERS CAMPING • HUNTING • FISHING

(listed alphabetically)

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	YEAR
A Book of Hours	Donald C. Peattie	G. P. Putnam's Sons	1937
A National Plan for American Forestry, 2v.	(Government Report)	U. S. Gov't Printing Office	1933
American Conservation in Picture and Story	Ed. by Ovid Butler	American Forestry Association	1935
Animal Life in Yellowstone	Vernon Bailey	C. C. Thomas	1930
Better Trout Streams	E. R. Hewitt	Charles Scribner's Sons	1931
Big Trees of the Giant Forest	George W. Stewart	A. M. Robertson	1930
Book of the National Parks	Robert Sterling Yard	Charles Scribner's Sons	1928
Camping Out	Ed. by L. H. Weir	Macmillan	1924
Camps in the Woods	Augustus D. Shepard	Architectural Book Pub. Co.	1931
Conservation in the United States	Van Hise and Havemyer	Macmillan	1930
Death Valley, The Facts	W. A. Chalfant	Stanford University Press	1930
Deserts on the March	P. B. Sears	University of Oklahoma Press	1935
Ferns and Flowering Plants of Hawaii Nat'l Park	Otto Degener	Honolulu Star-Bulletin	1930
Field Book of American Wild Flowers	F. S. Mathews	G. P. Putnam's Sons	1902
Field Book of Western Wild Flowers	Margaret N. Armstrong	G. P. Putnam's Sons	1915
Fish and Game, Now or Never	Harry B. Hawes	Appleton-Century	1935
Forest Bankruptcy in America	G. P. Ahern	Shenandoah Publishing House	1934
Forests and Mankind	C. L. Pack and Tom Gill	Macmillan	1929
Game Management	Aldo Leopold	Charles Scribner's Sons	1933
Government Problems in Wildlife Conservation	Robert H. Connery	Columbia University Press	1935
Grand Canyon Country	M. R. Tillotson and F. J. Taylor	Stanford University Press	1935
Lives of Game Animals	E. T. Seton	Doubleday, Page & Co.	1925
Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada	Clarence King and F. P. Farquhar	W. W. Norton & Co.	1935
My Friend the Black Bass	Harry B. Hawes	Fred. A. Stokes	1930
National Parks Portfolio	Robert Sterling Yard	U. S. Dept. of the Interior	1916
Oh Ranger	H. M. Albright and Frank J. Taylor	Stanford University Press	1928
Our Federal Lands	Robert Sterling Yard	Charles Scribner's Sons	1928
Our Mobile Earth	R. A. Daly	Charles Scribner's Sons	1936
Our National Forests	R. H. D. Boerker	Macmillan	1918
Our National Parks	John Muir	Houghton, Mifflin Co.	1901
Packing and Portaging	Dillon Wallace	Outing Publishing Co.	1912
Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds	J. F. Kane	Frederick Gumbrecht	1935
Rainbow Canyons	Scoyen and Taylor	Stanford University Press	1931
Rich Land, Poor Land	Stuart Chase	Macmillan	1936
Roaming the Rockies	John T. Fairs	Farrar & Rinehart	1930
Taking Trout with a Dry Fly	S. G. Camp	Macmillan	1930
Tales of Lonely Trails	Zane Grey	Harper & Bros.	1922
The Carlsbad Caverns of New Mexico	A. W. Anderson	The Cavern Supply Co.	1935
The Living Past	John C. Merriam	Charles Scribner's Sons	1930
The Lore and the Lure of Sequoia	Robert Earl Wilson	Wolfer Printing Co.	1928
The People's Forests	Robert Marshall	Smith & Haas	1933
The Redwoods of Coast and Sierra	James C. Shirley	University of California Press	1936
The Top of the Continent	Robert Sterling Yard	Charles Scribner's Sons	1929
The Tragedy of Waste	Stuart Chase	Macmillan	1925
Timber Trees of the United States	Simon B. Elliott	Houghton, Mifflin	1912
Trees of Yosemite	Mary Curry Tresidder	Stanford University Press	1932
What Bird is That?	Frank M. Chapman	D. Appleton	1920
Wild Flowers East of the Rockies	Chester A. Reed	C. K. Reed	1910
Wilderness of Denali (McKinley Park)	Charles Sheldon	Charles Scribner's Sons	1930

WRITE!

TO ENABLE our readers to keep informed of widespread opinions current among National Park conservationists, this page is devoted entirely to the expressions of individuals, selected and published for their interesting viewpoints, but not necessarily reflecting the beliefs or position of the National Parks Association.

"In regard to conservation: a most serious menace is the proposed 'Sierra Way' connecting the Generals Highway (Sequoia to General Grant National Parks) and the Yosemite. It would be a useless road without scenic, climatic or natural attractions. Routed through the hot, dry, yellow pine belt, it will serve no useful or recreational purpose, except to give the means and satisfy the desire for lateral roads eastward into the last of the Sierra Nevada primitive wilderness region. That these will be demanded is shown by the lateral roads already being built eastward from the Generals Highway.

Frankly, I think the National Park Service should adopt a policy of quality and not quantity in its development of the Parks. To jam as many people as possible into a limited area destroys that area as a natural and scenic attraction. A survey should be made of the National Parks, and accommodations provided only for the number which would not harm the natural setting.

The Yosemite Valley is impossible during July and August. Traffic cops, picnic rubbish, noisy, thoughtless vacationists, conventions, and massed tourist tours. There should be set up occupation limits, and when accommodations are filled, no more people should be admitted. Also no aircraft should be permitted, no radios, no phonographs.

One of the greatest curses of wilderness destruction is the modern, scientific road —the shortest and quickest distance between two points. People who are in a hurry should not be permitted to enter the wilderness. Roads should conform to the natural terrain, speed limit 30 miles, parking places limited.

Even trails are becoming a menace. Care should be taken that our National Parks are not overrun with standard trails, which, though making walking easy, are a curse to the hiker and nature lover.

Our National Parks are the gems, the masterpieces of nature. They should be reserved for the understanding few, and not laid open for the casual inspection of the mass mind that cannot understand or appreciate their beauties. . . . ." CLINTON C. CLARKE, *President, The Pacific Crest Trail System*, Pasadena, California.

important distinctions

"I think the matter of making some distinction between the really great National Parks and the minor Parks which have come about to satisfy local pride is most important, and I hope that you will be able to make some such distinction, as is suggested, official.

I was much interested in the discussion of the Mt. Olympus National Park. I made railroad reconnaissance and location surveys on the Olympic Peninsula thirty years ago and I well remember the magnificence of those forests. Some considerable area of that forest should undoubtedly be preserved for all time. Its preservation, however, should never be left in the hands of the Forest Service. Neither should any trust be put in the Primitive Area policy of the Forest Service. Their latest dodge here in Montana in connection with the Primitive Area is first to criss-cross an area with roads, called truck trails for purposes of camouflage, and then declare the area "Primitive" after it has been developed.

I am heartily in sympathy with anything you do to resist the encroachment of both individuals and government agencies on what little wilderness we have left in America. Do not overlook, however, the fact that much of the ruin of our wilderness areas is accomplished by individuals in the government service carrying out some private hobby which they believe will alleviate the lot of the 'underprivileged' or which will increase their personal importance and prestige." O. W. POTTER, Greenough, Montana.

what's in a name?

". . . your proposals and criticisms have invariably seemed clear and correct, and I have approved of your stands. On one minor point I differ: 'National Park' is a fine and correctively indicative title. I see no use in backing awny to second and third line trenches by adopting other and less forceful titles, which, in the present order, you would have to give up in turn as future efforts would be made to make amusement grounds and commercial fields out of the 'Primeval' tracts. Continue to fight for the original name and the original status of 'National Park' for our top parks and let the secondary parks be given other names." F. MAURICE NEWTON, New York City.

a vote for "primeval"

"Congratulations on your campaign for recognition of the primeval parks. Those of us who were admirers of the original national parks system and the traditions of its administration as built up by Stephen Mather and who are much distressed over the present tendency toward dilution with inferior materials will certainly back your program to the limit." C. E. GRAVES, *Secretary, Friends of the Western Mountains*, Arcata, California.

conservation under water

"Out of sight, out of mind, seems to be the plea made by Carl L. Hubbs in an article entitled 'Fish Management' which appeared in the January-February issue of *American Wildlife*. While he points to a situation which has received attention in the past from conservationists, this matter undoubtedly has been lost sight of to a certain extent, or at least has not had the attention it deserves. Mr. Hubbs says in the article referred to above:

'Certain relatively unspoiled areas should be set aside as samples of primeval nature, under water as well as above. It is to be regretted that the National Park officials in preserving nature in the Parks have until recently forgotten that nature does not stop at the water surface: while preventing the the hunting and trapping of animals and the cutting of trees or flowers, they have urged fishing and have greatly modified the underwater nature of the Parks by introducing exotic species. In lake and stream improvement work, efforts should be made to restore natural conditions and to make constructions that seem natural. Waters inhabited by rare or local kinds of fish that are or would be in danger of extermination, should not be stocked with exotic species.'

This quotation covers the matter very well. Too much emphasis cannot be given to the necessity of preserving complete biotas. Any species of fauna or flora removed from, or any added to a given ecology, upsets the natural balance, and the ideal for a National Park is always complete preservation in all possible purity of a segment of North America as a yard-stick for future scientists to measure the departure made from an undisturbed ecology by the greater part of the country, which of necessity must be disturbed to keep alive our civilization. Recreational values are secondary in worth to this primary reason for the existence of the institution well named our National PRIMEVAL Park System." EDWIN A. MASON, Groton, Mass.

OPEN FORUM

Send your comments, opinions or observations on any conservation issue of national importance to the Editor, National Parks Bulletin, 1624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Increase Your Knowledge through These FREE Services

As The National Parks Association is virtually a "clearing house" of all kinds of information relating to the National Parks, members of the Association are invited to make full use of the Information Services:

1. The National Parks Bulletin — Sent to you four times a year this compact publication contains unique illustrations and interesting articles by leading authorities on vital issues pertaining to the National Parks.

2. The N. P. A. News Service —Guides you in forming an intelligent opinion on all legislative matters pertaining to the National Parks. This special bulletin is sent to you at least twice during each session of Congress — in addition to the regular National Parks Bulletin.

3. Special Rapid Information Service — In emergencies in which measures are before Congress that seriously affect the National Parks the Association will inform you by telegraph, letter or otherwise in order to give you ample opportunity to protect your particular interest.

4. Book Information Service — A list of "Recommended Books" covering the entire field of the National Parks and related subjects is sent free to members of the Association upon request. See Page 18, this issue.

5. Specific Information Service — For prompt answers, unhindered by red tape, send your specific questions relating to the National Parks direct to the Association's headquarters in Washington.

6. Personal Broadcasting Service — In all controversies pertaining to the National Parks, send your comments, criticisms and opinions to the Association. At least a page in every Bulletin is devoted to the expression of individual opinions. In this way you may be heard widely and perform a public service of lasting benefit.

New services will be added as the need for them arises. The Association welcomes suggestions for improvement and growth. We stand at all times ready to serve the nation and the individual in our fullest possible measure.

What Is The National Parks Association?

Here's How It Serves You and the Nation

TODAY an increasing number of public spirited men and women are asking: "What is ahead for the National Parks?" "Shall new roads be built through the Parks?" "Shall gold be sought within their domain?" "Shall the Parks' natural beauties be destroyed?" "Shall commerce encroach upon the Parks?" These and numerous other questions are of vital concern to every American proud of a great natural heritage.

FOUNDED 1919—Since 1919 The National Parks Association has been established to enable the entire nation to have a voice in helping to administer America's National Parks **for the greatest good of the greatest number of people.** Non-political, non-partisan, the Association stands firmly as a check and balance between government, commerce and the people in regard to National Parks.

ACHIEVEMENTS — That The National Parks Association is highly effective in its purpose is a matter of record. Noteworthy among its long list of accomplishments are: Winning the five-year fight to prohibit the damming of Yellowstone Lake for commercial purposes. Helping to establish Great Smoky Mountain National Park, the biggest National Park in the East. And countless instances in educating the people to enjoy primitive areas and to help perpetuate such areas for recreation, inspiration and research.

A CONTINUOUS NEED—The problems concerning the National Parks are continuous. As the nation's political and economic conditions change, new park problems constantly arise. The National Parks Association as a non-partisan organization is therefore necessary. Its work is permanent and must go forward.

THE PROGRAM AHEAD—During 1937 The National Parks Association will push one of its greatest projects, namely, to urge the official and universal recognition of a National Primeval Park System to insure the preservation of the original National Park standards. Other important projects are current too, and members will find the Association's program currently outlined in the Bulletin.

What Will YOU Do?

The National Parks Association has for 18 years utilized every available means in its power: 1, to perpetuate America's National Parks; 2, to protect the Parks against harmful interference; and 3, to publicize the Parks as sources of beneficial recreation, scientific research and public education. We know our work is accomplishing great results. We know, too, that we cannot make progress without the cooperation of public spirited men, women and organizations. We believe that the readers of this page recognize the need for our unceasing efforts. If you are not already a member, identify yourself with our work. Simply fill in and return the Membership Acceptance below.

Express Yourself

When you feel a particular urge to write upon any question regarding the National Parks, send your article to this publication. We welcome manuscripts or letters on all topics of interest to park enthusiasts. Express yourself through the National Parks Bulletin.

(fill in, tear out and return form below)

Membership Acceptance

To: THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION,
1624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

I want to advance the program of The National Parks Association, and to enjoy the privileges of membership by becoming

(Indicate the class you desire)

☐ An Annual Member, year... $3 ☐ A Sustaining Member, year.. $10

☐ A Supporting Member, year.. 5 ☐ A Contributing Member, year 25

☐ A Life Member, no further dues.. $100

Name .....

Street Address.....

City ..... State.....

(If you are already a member contributions may be sent with above form.)

NOMINATIONS

I submit the following names of people whom I feel would be interested in knowing about the N.P.A.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Name .....

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